

5. PLANS AND POLICIES

Table of Contents

Introduction	5-1
State Board Plans	5-1
Ocean Plan	5-1
Thermal Plan	5-4
Nonpoint Source Management Plan	5-4
State Board Policies	5-5
The State Policy for Water Quality Control	5-5
Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality Water in California (Antidegradation Policy)	5-5
Water Quality Control Policy for the Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California	5-6
Water Quality Control Policy on the Use and Disposal of Inland Water Used for Powerplant Cooling	5-6
Policy with Respect to Water Reclamation in California	5-6
Policy on the Disposal of Shredder Waste	5-7
Sources of Drinking Water Policy	5-7
Policies and Procedures for Investigation and Cleanup and Abatement of Discharges Under Water Code Section 13304	5-7
Regional Water Quality Advisory Task Force	5-7
Regional Board Resolutions	5-8

Introduction

The State Water Resources Control Board has adopted several statewide Water Quality Control Plans that are part of the Regional Board Basin Plans. In addition, both the State and Regional Boards have adopted policies, separate from the plans, that provide detailed direction on the implementation of certain plan provisions. In the event that inconsistencies exist among various plans and policies, the more stringent provisions apply.

This update of the Los Angeles Region's Basin Plans has been prepared to be consistent with all State and Regional Board plans and policies adopted to date. Following are summaries of the most frequently referenced plans and policies affecting the Los Angeles Region. These plans and policies can be revised periodically.

State Board Plans

Ocean Plan

The State Board adopted the *Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California* (State Board Resolution No. 74-57) in 1974 and amended this plan in 1988 (State Board Resolution No. 88-111) and 1990 (State Board Resolution No. 90-27). This amended plan, which is referred to as the *Ocean Plan*, establishes beneficial uses and water quality objectives for waters of the Pacific Ocean adjacent to the California coast outside of enclosed bays, estuaries, and coastal lagoons. The Ocean Plan also prescribes effluent quality requirements and management principles for waste discharges and specifies certain waste discharge prohibitions. Prohibitions include discharges of specific hazardous substances and sludge, bypasses of untreated waste, and discharges that impact Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS).

The Ocean Plan authorizes the State Board to designate ASBS and requires that wastes be discharged a sufficient distance away from these areas to protect natural water quality conditions. Waste discharges to ASBS are prohibited unless the State Board finds that there would be no adverse impact to beneficial uses. The following areas have been designated as ASBS in this Region (Figures 5-1 and 5-2):

- San Nicolas Island and Begg Rock: Waters surrounding San Nicolas Island and Begg Rock to a distance of one nautical mile offshore or to the 300-foot isobath, whichever is greater.
- Santa Barbara Island and Anacapa Island: Waters surrounding Santa Barbara Island and Anacapa Islands to a distance of one nautical mile offshore or to the 300-foot isobath, whichever is greater.
- San Clemente Island: Waters surrounding San Clemente Island to a distance of one nautical mile offshore or to the 300-foot isobath, whichever is greater.
- Mugu Lagoon to Latigo Point: Ocean water within a line originating from Laguna Point at

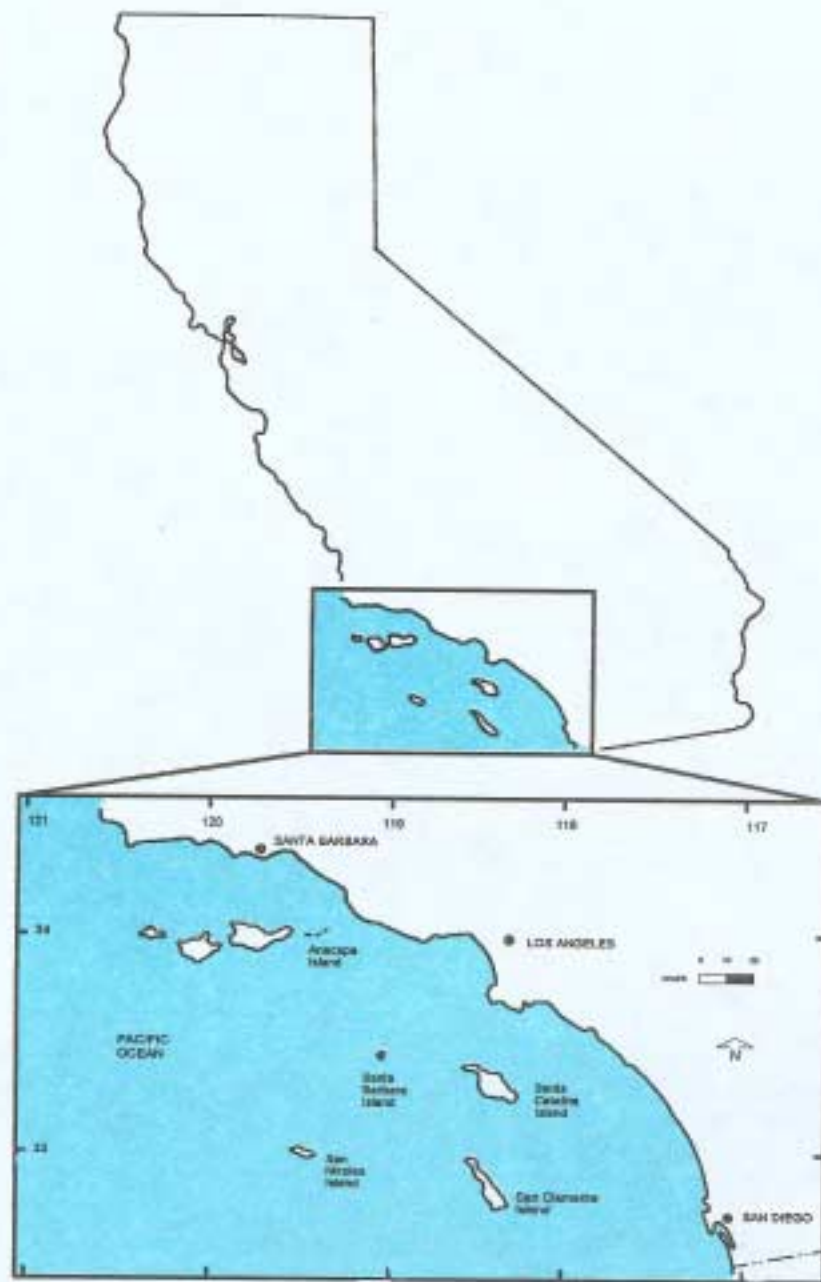


Figure 5-1. General Location of Areas of Special Biological Significance in Los Angeles Region.

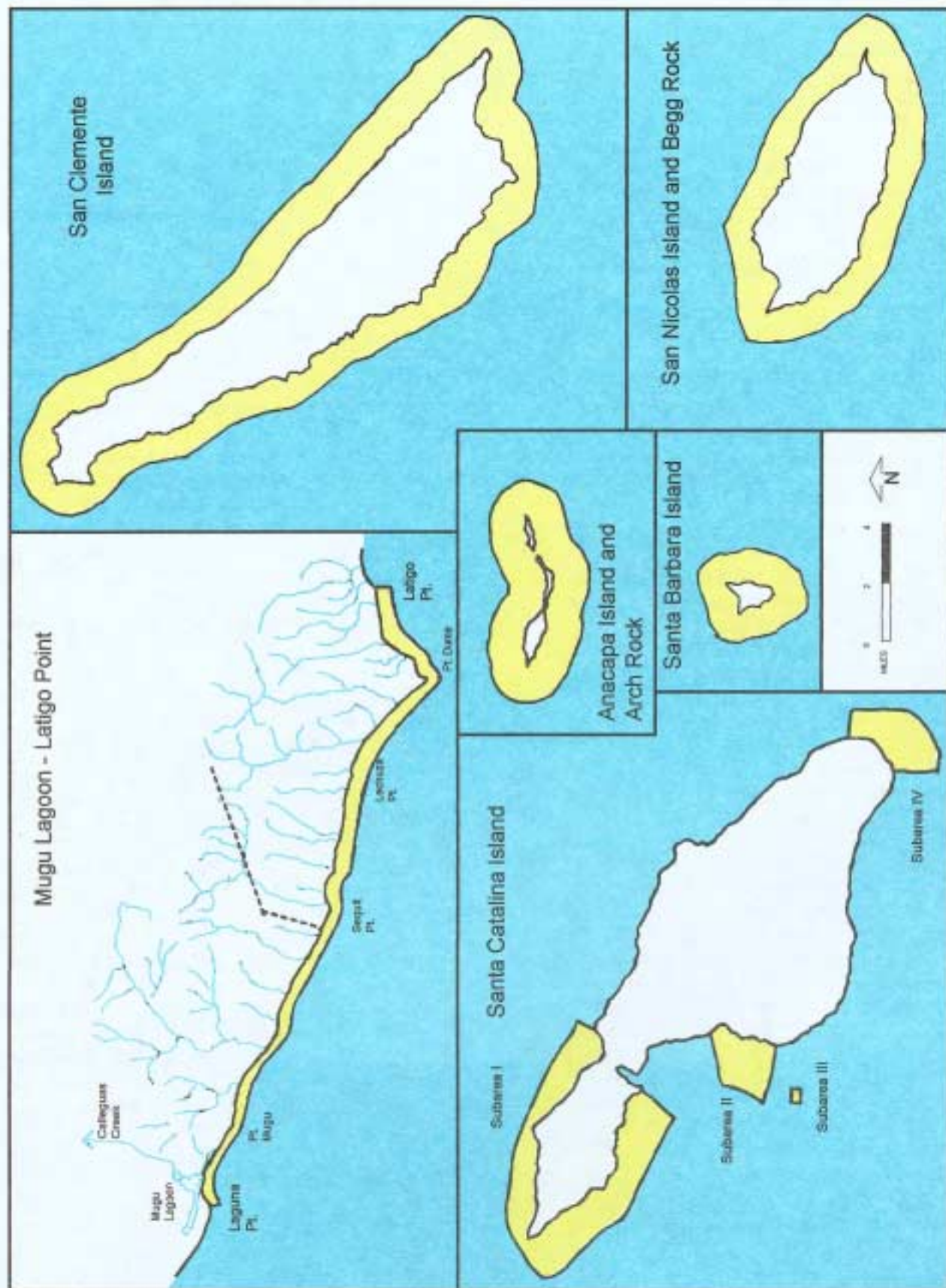


Figure 5-2. Detailed locations of Areas of Special Biological Significance in Los Angeles Region.

34° 5' 40" north, 119° 6' 30" west, thence southeasterly following the mean high tide line to a point at Latigo Point defined by the intersection of the mean high tide line and a line extending due south of Bench Mark 24; thence due south to a distance of 1000 feet offshore or to the 100-foot isobath, whichever distance is greater; thence northwesterly following the 100-foot isobath or maintaining a 1,000-foot distance from shore, whichever maintains the greater distance from shore, to a point lying due south of Laguna Point, thence due north to Laguna Point.

- Santa Catalina Island, Subarea One, Isthmus Cove to Catalina Head: From Point 1 determined by the intersection of the mean high tide line and a line extending due west from USGS Triangulation Station "Channel" on Blue Cavern Point; thence due north to the 300-foot isobath or to one nautical mile offshore, whichever distance is greater; thence northerly and westerly, following the 300-foot isobath or maintaining a distance of one nautical mile offshore, whichever is the greater distance, around the northwestern tip of the island and then southerly and easterly, maintaining the distance offshore described above, to a point due south of USGS Triangulation Station "Cone" on Catalina Head; thence due north to the intersection of the mean high tide line and a line extending due south from USGS Triangulation Station "Cone", thence returning around the northwestern tip of the Island following the mean high tide line to Point 1.
- Santa Catalina Island, Subarea Two, North End of Little Harbor to Ben Weston Point: From Point 1 determined by the intersection of the mean high tide line extending due south from USGS Triangulation Station "White Bluff"; thence due west to the 300-foot isobath or to one nautical mile offshore, whichever distance is greater; thence southerly on a meander line following the 300-foot isobath or maintaining a distance of one nautical mile offshore, whichever distance offshore is greater, to a point due west of USGS Triangulation Station "Slip" on Ben Weston Point; thence due east to the intersection of the mean high tide line and a line extending due west from USGS Triangulation Station "Slip"; thence northerly following the mean high tide line to Point 1.

- Santa Catalina Island, Subarea Three, Farnsworth Bank Ecological Reserve: Waters within the Farnsworth Bank Ecological Reserve, which are located 1.6 nautical miles southwest of Ben Weston Point, Catalina Island, on a bearing of 240° true. The Bank is composed of sheer rocky pinnacles rising from the sandy ocean floor 250 feet deep to within 50 feet of the surface. The Bank occupies an area approximately 575 yards long by 200 yards wide.
- Santa Catalina Island, Subarea Four, Binnacle Rock to Jewfish Point: From Point 1 determined by the intersection of the mean high tide line and a line extending due north from the highest point of Binnacle Rock; thence due south to a point one nautical mile offshore or to the 300-foot isobath, whichever distance is greater; thence easterly and northerly, maintaining a distance of one nautical mile or to the 300-foot isobath, whichever distance is greater, to a point due east of the eastern-most extension of the mean high tide line at Jewfish Point; thence due west to the eastern-most extension of the mean high tide line at Jewfish Point; thence southerly and westerly following the mean high tide line to Point 1.

The State Board shall periodically revise the Ocean Plan to reflect water quality objectives that are necessary to protect beneficial uses of ocean waters and to be consistent with current technology.

Thermal Plan

The State Board adopted the *Water Quality Control Plan for the Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Waters and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries in California* in May 1972, and amended this plan (State Board Resolution No. 75-89) in September 1975. This plan, which is referred to as the "Thermal Plan," was developed in order to minimize the effects of wastes on the temperature of receiving waters. The plan specifies temperature objectives, effluent limits, and discharge prohibitions related to thermal characteristics of interstate waters, enclosed bays, and estuaries.

Nonpoint Source Management Plan

The State Board adopted the *Nonpoint Source Management Plan* (State Board Resolution No. 88-123) in November 1988, pursuant to Section 319

of the CWA. This plan outlines the state's Nonpoint Source Control Program objectives, framework, and implementation program. The plan emphasizes voluntary Best Management Practices (BMPs) and the need for cooperation with local governments and other agencies to implement the BMPs.

State Board Policies

Significant State Board policies that are applicable to the Los Angeles Region are summarized below.

The State Policy for Water Quality Control

The State Board adopted the *State Policy for Water Quality Control* in July 1972. This policy, which serves as a basis for subsequent water quality policies, sets forth general principles (outlined below) that are necessary for implementation of programs that protect the quality of the waters throughout the state.

- Water rights and water quality control decisions must ensure protection of available fresh water and marine resources for maximum beneficial use.
- Municipal, agricultural, industrial wastewaters must be considered as a potential integral part of the total fresh water resource.
- Coordinated management of water supplies and wastewaters on a regional basis must be promoted to achieve efficient utilization of water.
- Efficient wastewater management is dependent upon a balanced program of source control of environmentally hazardous substances, treatment of wastewaters, reuse of reclaimed water, and proper disposal of effluent and residuals.
- Substances not amenable to removal by treatment systems presently available or planned for the immediate future must be prevented from entering sewer systems in quantities which would be harmful to the aquatic environment, adversely affect beneficial uses of water, or affect treatment plant operation. Persons responsible for the management of waste collection, treatment, and disposal systems must actively pursue the

implementation of their objective of source control for environmentally hazardous substances. Such substances must be disposed of such that environmental damage does not result.

- Wastewater treatment systems must provide sufficient removal of environmentally hazardous substances which cannot be controlled at the source to ensure against adverse effects on beneficial uses and aquatic communities.
- Wastewater collection and treatment facilities must be consolidated in all cases where feasible and desirable to implement sound water quality management programs based on long-range economic and water quality benefits to an entire basin.
- Institutional and financial programs for implementation of consolidated wastewater management systems must be tailored to serve each particular area in an equitable manner.
- Wastewater reclamation and reuse systems which ensure maximum benefit from available fresh water resources shall be encouraged. Reclamation systems must be an appropriate integral part of the long-range solution to the water resources needs of an area and incorporate provisions for salinity control and disposal of non-reclaimable residues.
- Wastewater management systems must be designed and operated to achieve maximum long-term benefit from the funds expended.
- Water quality control must be based upon the latest scientific findings. Criteria must be continually refined as additional knowledge becomes available.
- Monitoring programs must be provided to determine the effects of discharges on all beneficial water uses including effects on aquatic life and its diversity and seasonal fluctuations.

Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality Water in California (Antidegradation Policy)

The State Board adopted the *Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality Water in*

California (State Board Resolution No. 68-16) on October 28, 1968. This policy, which is referred to as the "Antidegradation Policy," protects surface and ground waters from degradation. In particular, this policy protects waterbodies where existing quality is higher than that necessary for the protection of beneficial uses.

Under California's Antidegradation Policy, any actions that can adversely affect water quality in all surface and ground waters must be consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the state, must not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial use of such water, and must not result in water quality less than that prescribed in water quality plans and policies. Furthermore, any actions that can adversely affect surface waters are also subject to the federal Antidegradation Policy (40 CFR 131.12), developed under the CWA. The USEPA, Region IX, has also issued detailed guidance for the implementation of federal antidegradation regulations for surface waters within its jurisdiction (USEPA, 1987).

This resolution has been reprinted in Chapter 3.

Water Quality Control Policy for the Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California

The State Board adopted the *Water Quality Control Policy for the Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California* (State Board Resolution No. 74-43) in May 1974. This policy is designed to prevent water quality degradation and protect beneficial uses in enclosed bays and estuaries. In addition, the policy outlines water quality principles and guidelines to achieve these objectives. Decisions by the Regional Board must be consistent with the provisions designed to prevent water quality degradation.

The policy lists principles of management that include the State Board's desire to phase out all discharges (exclusive of cooling waters) to enclosed bays and estuaries as soon as practicable. Discharge prohibitions are placed on:

- new dischargers of municipal wastewaters and industrial process waters (exclusive of cooling water discharges) which are not consistently treated and discharged in a manner that would enhance the quality of the receiving waters;

- municipal and industrial waste sludge and untreated sludge digester supernatant, centrate, or filtrate;
- rubbish or refuse into surface waters or at any place where they would be eventually transported to enclosed bays and estuaries;
- silt, sand, soil, clay, or other earthen materials from onshore operations including mining, construction, and lumbering in quantities which unreasonably affect or threaten to affect beneficial uses;
- materials of petroleum origin in sufficient quantities to be visible or in violation of waste discharge requirements (except for scientific purposes);
- radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high-level radioactive waste; and
- discharge or by-pass of untreated waste.

Water Quality Control Policy on the Use and Disposal of Inland Water Used for Powerplant Cooling

The State Board adopted the *Water Quality Control Policy on the Use and Disposal of Inland Water Used for Powerplant Cooling* (State Board Resolution No. 75-58) in June 1975. This policy outlines the State Board's positions on powerplant cooling, specifying that fresh waters should be used for cooling only when other alternatives are not feasible. The Regional Boards are responsible for enforcement of this policy.

Policy with Respect to Water Reclamation in California

The State Board adopted the *Policy with Respect to Water Reclamation in California* (State Board Resolution No. 77-1) on January 6, 1977. This resolution recognizes the shortage of water in many areas of the state and the need to conserve water for beneficial uses. In addition, the policy outlines the State and Regional Boards' support for and encouragement of water reclamation while also acknowledging the need to protect public health. As per this resolution, the State and Regional Boards encourage reclamation projects for which:

- beneficial use will be made of wastewaters that would otherwise be discharged to marine or brackish receiving waters or evaporation ponds;
- reclaimed water will replace or supplement the use of fresh water or better quality water; or
- reclaimed water will be used to preserve, restore, or enhance instream beneficial uses which include, but are not limited to, fish, wildlife, recreation and aesthetics associated with any surface water or wetlands.

This resolution has been reprinted at the end of this Chapter.

Policy on the Disposal of Shredder Waste

The State Board adopted the *Policy on the Disposal of Shredder Waste* (State Board Resolution No. 87-22) on March 19, 1987. This policy permits the disposal of wastes produced by the mechanical destruction of car bodies, old appliances, and similar castoffs into certain landfills under specific conditions designated and enforced by the Regional Boards.

Sources of Drinking Water Policy

The State Board adopted the *Sources of Drinking Water Policy* (State Board Resolution No. 88-63) on May 19, 1988. This policy declares that all waters of the state, with certain exceptions, are to be protected as existing or potential sources of municipal and domestic supply. Exceptions include waters with existing high dissolved solids (i.e., waters with dissolved solids greater than 3,000 mg/L), low sustainable yield (less than 200 gallons per day for a single well), waters with contamination that cannot be treated for domestic use using best management practices or best economically achievable treatment practices, waters within particular municipal, industrial, and agricultural wastewater conveyance and holding facilities, and regulated geothermal ground waters. Where the Regional Water Board finds that one of these exceptions applies, it can remove the municipal and domestic supply beneficial use designation for the particular waterbody through a Basin Plan amendment. Basin Plan amendments are subject to approval by the State Board, the State Office of Administrative Law, and the USEPA.

This resolution has been reprinted at the end of this Chapter.

Policies and Procedures for Investigation and Cleanup and Abatement of Discharges Under Water Code Section 13304

State Board Resolution No. 92-49, entitled *Policies and Procedures for Investigation and Cleanup and Abatement of Discharges under Water Code Section 13304* (the Policy) promotes attainment of the best quality of water that is reasonable.

The amended Policy establishes cleanup and abatement policies and procedures for those cases of pollution wherein it is not reasonable to restore water quality to background levels. Under this Policy, case-by-case cleanup levels for the restoration of water quality must, at minimum:

- consider all beneficial uses of the waters;
- not result in water quality less than that prescribed by in the Basin Plan and policies adopted by the State and Regional Boards;
- be consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the state; and
- be established in a manner consistent with California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Chapter 15, Article 5 (Water Quality Monitoring and Response Programs for Waste Management Units).

Regional Water Quality Advisory Task Force

In December 1992, the Regional Board created a Water Quality Task Force. The eleven member task force included representatives of governmental agencies, businesses, and environmental groups and was co-chaired by Regional Board members: Michael Keston and Larry Zarian. The goals of the group included identification of ways to reduce the costs of complying with water quality regulations without compromising water quality and public health.

Following two workshops, the Task Force developed a series of 16 recommendations (*Working Together for an Affordable Clean Water Environment*,

September 30, 1993) to be submitted to the Regional Board, State Board, Cal-EPA and the State Legislature, seeking their support, as appropriate. Regional Board staff have begun implementing many of these recommendations, and the Regional Board will submit progress reports to the Task Force on a semi-annual basis. These recommendations for the Regional Board are briefly summarized below:

- Create a Technical Review Committee to serve as a public forum to discuss existing and proposed Regional Board programs, policies and procedures.
- Prepare a Site Assessment and Clean-up Guidebook.
- Provide "trigger language" to expedite insurance claims and loan requests.
- Establish a set of clear standards for site-cleanup that are consistent across all Regional Board programs.
- Create a Business Assistance Unit.
- Review monitoring and reporting requirements and eliminate those that are unnecessary.
- Establish a "self-directed" cleanup program.
- Adopt NPDES permit process improvements including establishing a surface water quality technical review committee, assign experienced staff to all major NPDES permits and their renewals, conduct more thorough reviews of annual reports, and provide more feedback to permittees.
- Consider setting performance-based numeric goals, where appropriate, for constituents for which permit limits are more stringent than statewide Water Quality Plans.
- Take into account the mineral content of an area's water supply when setting wastewater discharge limits.
- Facilitate development and adoption of site specific objectives based upon actual or reasonably foreseeable beneficial uses.
- Incorporate a watershed management approach into the Basin Plan. Coordinate key elements of

the Coastal Zone Act Re-Authorization Amendments, the Storm Water Permit Program, and other related programs.

Regional Board Resolutions

The Los Angeles Regional Board has adopted many resolutions over the years. The following are summaries of the resolutions that are most important to the Regional Board's implementation of the Basin Plan and are herein incorporated by reference:

Resolution No. 93-006. Adopted November 1, 1993.

"Accepting the Final Report of the Water Quality Advisory Task Force."

Resolution No. 92-09. Adopted October 19, 1992

"Designation of Regional Category "A" Waterbodies under the California Inland Surface Waters Plan."

The Regional Board chose not to adopt Category "A" waterbodies for the Region. The need for site-specific objectives will be determined on a case-by-case basis as each NPDES permit is renewed.

Resolution No. 92-08. Adopted June 22, 1992

"Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plans to Prohibit New or Lateral Expansion of Existing Nonhazardous Solid Waste Landfills in Sand and Gravel Mining Pits within the Los Angeles Region."

This resolution was adopted by the Regional Board but not by the State Board. The State Board will consider this issue during the next Chapter 15 review and update. This resolution, thus, is not in effect.

Resolution No. 92-06. Adopted March 9, 1992

"Approval of Regional Water Quality Assessment."

Update to include the following previous excluded waterbodies: Upper Los Angeles River, Lower Los Angeles River, Lower San Gabriel River, Lower Santa Clara River Valley, Inner Los Angeles Harbor, Inner Long Beach Harbor, Ventura Harbor, Santa Monica Bay, San Pedro Bay, Ballona Creek.

Resolution No. 92-05. Adopted January 27, 1992

"Approval of Regional Water Quality Assessment."

Under this resolution the Regional Board partially adopted the 1991 Water Quality Assessment Report of the Los Angeles Region.

Resolution No. 91-06. Adopted June 3, 1991

"Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles River Basin and Implementation Plan Concerning the Extraction of Ground Water Within the San Gabriel Valley Basin."

Under this amendment, the Regional Board oversees a comprehensive groundwater quantity and quality program in the San Gabriel Valley Groundwater Basin, designed to ensure that the extraction of ground water is conducted in a manner that will meet water supply needs and improve and protect water quality.

Resolution No. 90-11. Adopted October 22, 1990
"Adoption of Revised Water Quality Objectives and Beneficial Uses for Piru, Sespe, and Santa Paula Hydrologic Areas - Santa Clara River Basin (4A)."

Resolution No. 90-10. Adopted August 20, 1990
"Resolution of Recommendation to State Water Resources Control Board to Grant an Exception to the Ocean Plan Prohibition for Waste Discharge to an Area of Special Biological Significance - San Nicolas Island."

Resolution No. 90-08. Adopted May 21, 1990
"Requesting the State Water Resources Control Board to Accept Grant Funds from the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) for the Santa Monica Bay Restoration Project as Part of a Continuing Cooperative Agreement."

Resolution No. 90-07. Adopted April 23, 1990
"Requesting the State Water Resources Control Board to Apply for a Continuance of the Cooperative Agreement with the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency to Accelerate Source Investigation Activities in the San Fernando Valley."

Resolution No. 90-06. Adopted April 23, 1990
"Requesting the State Water Resources Control Board to Apply for a Continuance of the Cooperative Agreement with the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency to Accelerate Source Investigation Activities in the San Gabriel Valley."

Resolution No. 90-04. Adopted March 26, 1990
"Effects of Drought Induced Water Supply Changes and Water Conservation Measures on Compliance With Waste Discharge Requirements Within the Los Angeles Region." This policy temporarily raised chloride limitations in Waste Discharge Requirements to match chloride increases in the water supply for a period of 3 years. Specifically, chloride limitations were temporarily set at the lesser of (i) 250 mg/L or (ii) the supply concentration plus 85 mg/L.

Resolution No. 90-02. Adopted February 26, 1990
"Acceptance of the Southern California Association of Governments' Final Report on the State of Santa Monica Bay."

Resolution No. 89-10. Adopted December 4, 1989
"Adoption of Regional Water Quality Assessment Report."

Resolution No. 89-08. Adopted December 4, 1989
"Requesting the State Water Resources Control Board to Accept Grant Funds from the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) for the Santa Monica Bay Restoration Project as Part of a Continuing Cooperative Agreement and to Accept Action Plan Demonstration Project Funds for Early Implementation of Management Recommendations."

Resolution No. 89-03. Adopted March 27, 1989
"Incorporation of Sources of Drinking Water Policy into the Water Quality Control Plans (Basin Plans) - Santa Clara River Basin (4A)/Los Angeles River Basin (4B)."

Resolution No. 89-02. Adopted February 27, 1989
"Regional Board Acceptance of Storm Runoff Report."

Resolution No. 88-12. Adopted September 26, 1988
"Supporting Beneficial Use of Available Reclaimed Water in Lieu of Potable Water for the Same Purpose."

Resolution No. 88-11. Adopted August 22, 1988
"Directing Staff to Apply for a Cooperative Agreement With the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency to Accelerate Source Investigation Activities in the San Gabriel Valley."

Resolution No. 88-10. Adopted July 25, 1988
"Completion of the Triennial Review Public Hearing and the 1988 Triennial Review Process for the Water Quality Control Plans (Basin Plans) - Santa Clara River Basin (4A)/Los Angeles River Basin (4B)."

Resolution No. 85-09. Adopted November 25, 1985
"Designation of Class III Landfill Within the Los Angeles Region to Accept Shredder Wastes as Required by Senate Bill No. 976."

Resolution No. 85-04. Adopted March 25, 1985
"Regional Board Acceptance of Ocean Dumping Report."

Resolution No. 85-03. Adopted March 25, 1985
Rescinding Resolution No. 56-45, "Adopting an Operating Procedure for Simplifying Filing of Reports on Disposal of Rotary Mud Resulting from Oil Well Drilling Operations."

Resolution No. 84-05. Adopted June 25, 1984
"Triennial Review of Water Quality Control Plans - Santa Clara River Basin (4A)/Los Angeles River Basin (4B)."

Resolution No. 83-03. Adopted October 24, 1983
"Implementation of Those Elements of the Amendment to the Areawide Waste Treatment Management Plan Appropriate to its Jurisdiction."

Resolution No. 82-06. Adopted September 27, 1982
"Lowering of Lake Sherwood, Ventura County."

Resolution No. 78-13. Adopted November 27, 1978
"Revisions to Water Quality Control Plan for Los Angeles River Basin (4B)."

Resolution No. 78-12. Adopted August 28, 1978
"Regional Board Consideration of the 208 Areawide Waste Treatment Management Plan for Ventura County Adopted by the Board of Directors of the Ventura Regional County Sanitation District on June 22, 1978."

Resolution No. 78-10. Adopted July 24, 1978
"A Resolution Requesting the State Water Resources Control Board to Seek Exemption from U. S. Coast Guard Regulations for Avalon Bay Relative to Vessel Waste Discharges."

Resolution No. 78-09. Adopted July 24, 1978
"A Resolution Requesting the State Board to Seek Exemption from U. S. Coast Guard Regulations for Channel Islands Harbor Relative to Vessel Waste Discharges."

Resolution No. 78-07. Adopted June 26, 1978
"Resolution of Intent Regarding Compliance Date for Trace Element Limits in the Ocean Plan."

*Resolution No. 78-02. Adopted March 27, 1978
"Revisions to Water Quality Control Plan for Santa Clara
River Basin (4A)."*

*Resolution No. 78-01. Adopted February 27, 1978
"Supporting Adoption of the Clean Water and Water
Conservation Bond Law of 1978."*

*Resolution No. 77-06. Adopted September 26, 1977
"Guidance for Persons Wishing to Use Reclaimed
Wastewater During the Drought."*

*Resolution No. 77-02. Adopted April 25, 1977
"Urging Continued Irrigation of State Park Lands by Las
Virgenes Municipal Water District."*

*Resolution No. 76-06. Adopted April 26, 1976
"Revisions to Water Quality Control Plan for Los Angeles
River Basin (4B)."*

*Resolution No. 76-05. Adopted April 26, 1976
"Revisions to Water Quality Control Plan for Santa Clara
River Basin (4A)."*

*Resolution No. 75-11. Adopted March 10, 1975
"Water Quality Control Plan for Los Angeles River Basin
(4B)."*

*Resolution No. 75-10. Adopted March 3, 1975
"Water Quality Control Plan for Santa Clara River Basin
(4A)."*

*Resolution No. 74-08. Adopted August 19, 1974
"Expressing Concern Over Possible Effects on Water
Quality From Offshore Oil Drilling and Production."*

*Resolution No. 73-21. Adopted September 7, 1973
"Actions Affecting Water Quality by Local Agency Formation
Commissions - Comments by this Agency on any Proposals
within this Region to Incorporate New Cities or Form
Special Districts that may Affect Water Quality."*

*Resolution No. 73-14. Adopted May 22, 1973
"Statement of Policy on Water Supply and Wastewater
Disposal in Newly Developing Areas Within the Los Angeles
Region."*

*Resolution No. 72-4. Adopted May 31, 1972
"Policy Statement Relative to Sewage Disposal in the
Malibu Area."*

*Resolution No. 71-10. Adopted October 27, 1971
"Consideration of Dredging Activities Los Angeles-Long
Beach Harbors."*

*Resolution No. 71-7. Adopted June 10, 1971
"Interim Water Quality Control Plan for Santa Clara River
Basin and Los Angeles River Basin - with Project List Titled
Appendix A."*

*Resolution No. 71-6. Adopted June 10, 1971
"Interim Water Quality Control Plan for Santa Clara River
Basin and Los Angeles River Basin."*

*Resolution No. 70-68. Adopted November 18, 1970
"Requiring Cities and Counties to Notify the Regional Board
of the Filing of Development Proposals Which Involve a
Major Waste Discharge."*

*Resolution No. 70-18. Adopted February 11, 1970
"Well Standards in Ventura County."*

*Resolution No. 70-17. Adopted February 11, 1970
"Well Standards in Central, Hollywood, Santa Monica and
West Coast Basins, Los Angeles County."*

*Resolution No. 69-53. Adopted December 3, 1969
"A Resolution Urging Close Cooperation Between the
Southern California Coastal Water Research Authority and
the Regional Board."*

*Resolution No. 69-33. Adopted July 30, 1969
"Recommending Consideration of Reclamation of Water
from Sewage in the Malibu Area."*

*Resolution No. 54-4. Adopted January 14, 1954
"Waiving Reporting of Sewage Discharges from Family
Dwellings with the City of Ojai."*

*Resolution No. 53-6. Adopted October 15, 1953
"Waiving Reporting of Sewage Discharges from Family
Dwellings, City of South Pasadena."*

*Resolution No. 53-5. Adopted October 15, 1953
"Waiving Reporting Of Waste Water Discharges from Family
Dwelling Swimming Pools."*

*Resolution No. 52-4. Adopted on October 30, 1952
"Waiving Reporting of Sewage Discharges from Family
Dwellings."*

*Resolution No. 52-3. Adopted October 16, 1952
"Prescribing Requirements for Subsurface Disposal of
Sewage from Private Sewage Disposal Systems."*

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

RESOLUTION NO. 77-1

**POLICY WITH RESPECT TO WATER
RECLAMATION IN CALIFORNIA**

WHEREAS:

1. The California Constitution provides that the water resources of the State be put to beneficial use to the fullest extent of which they are capable, and that waste or unreasonable use or unreasonable method of use of water be prevented, and that conservation of such waters is to be exercised with a view to the reasonable and beneficial use thereof in the interest of the people and for the public welfare;
2. The California Legislature has declared that the State Water Resources Control Board and each Regional Water Quality Control Board shall be the principal state agencies with primary responsibility for the coordination and control of water quality;
3. The California Legislature has declared that the people of the State have a primary interest in the development of facilities to reclaim water containing waste to supplement existing surface and underground water supplies;
4. The California Legislature has declared that the State shall undertake all possible steps to encourage the development of water reclamation facilities so that reclaimed water may be made available to help meet the growing water requirements of the State;
5. The Board has reviewed the document entitled "Policy and Action Plan for Water Reclamation in California," dated December 1976. This document recommends a variety of actions to encourage the development of water reclamation facilities and the use of reclaimed water. Some of these actions require direct implementation by the Board; others require implementation by the Executive Officer and the Regional Boards. In addition, this document recognizes that action by many other state, local, and federal agencies and the California State Legislature would also encourage construction of water reclamation facilities and the use of reclaimed water. Accordingly, the Board recommends for its consideration a number of actions intended to coordinate with the program of this Board;
6. The Board must concentrate its efforts to encourage and promote reclamation in water-short areas of the State where reclaimed water can supplement or replace other water supplies without interfering with water rights or instream beneficial uses or placing an unreasonable burden on present water supply systems; and
7. In order to coordinate the development of reclamation potential in California, the Board must develop a data collection, research, planning, and implementation Program for water reclamation and reclaimed water uses.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

1. That the State Board adopt the following Principles:
 - I. The State Board and the Regional Boards shall encourage, and consider or recommend for funding, water reclamation projects which meet Condition 1, 2, or 3 below and which do not adversely impact vested water rights or unreasonably impair instream beneficial uses or place an unreasonable burden on present water supply systems;
 - (1) Beneficial use will be made of wastewaters that would otherwise be discharged to marine or brackish receiving waters or evaporation ponds,
 - (2) Reclaimed water will replace or supplement the use of fresh water or better quality water,
 - (3) Reclaimed water will be used to preserve, restore, or enhance instream beneficial uses which include, but are not limited to, fish, wildlife, recreation and esthetics associated with any surface water or wetlands.
 - II. The State Board and the Regional Boards shall (1) encourage reclamation and reuse of water in water-short areas of the State, (2) encourage water conservation measures which further extend the water resources of the State, and (3) encourage other agencies, in particular the Department of Water Resources, to assist in implementing this policy.
 - III. The State Board and the Regional Boards recognize the need to protect the public health including potential vector problems and the environment in the implementation of reclamation projects.

- IV. In implementing the foregoing Principles, the State Board or the Regional Boards, as the case may be, shall take appropriate actions, recommend legislation, and recommend actions by other agencies in the areas of (1) planning, (2) project funding, (3) water rights, (4) regulation and enforcement, (5) research and demonstration, and (6) public involvement and information.
2. That, in order to implement the foregoing Principles, the State Board:
- (a) Approves Planning Program Guidance Memorandum No. 9, "PLANNING FOR WASTEWATER RECLAMATION,"
 - (b) Adopts amendments and additions to Title 23, California Administrative Code Sections 654.4, 761, 764.9, 783, 2101, 2102, 2107, 2109, 2109.1, 2109.2, 2119, 2121, 2133(b)(2), and 2133(b)(3),
 - (c) Approves Grants Management Memorandum No. 9.01, "WASTEWATER RECLAMATION,"
 - (d) Approves the Division of Planning and Research, Procedures and Criteria for the Selection of Wastewater Reclamation Research and Demonstration Project,
 - (e) Approves "GUIDELINES FOR REGULATION OF WATER RECLAMATION,"
 - (f) Approves the Plan of Action contained in Part III of the document identified in Finding Five above,
 - (g) Directs the Executive Officer to establish an Interagency Water Reclamation Policy Advisory Committee. Such Committee shall examine trends, analyze implementation problems, and report annually to the Board the results of the implementation of this policy, and
 - (h) Authorizes the Chairperson of the Board and directs the Executive Officer to implement the foregoing Principles and the Plan of Action contained in Part III of the document identified in Finding Five above, as appropriate.
3. That not later than July 1, 1978, the Board shall review this policy and actions taken to implement it, along with the report prepared by the Interagency Water Reclamation Policy Advisory Committee, to determine whether modifications to this policy are appropriate to more effectively encourage water reclamation in California.
4. That the Chairperson of the Board shall transmit to the California Legislature a complete copy of the "Policy and Action Plan for Water Reclamation in California."

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned, Executive Officer of the State Water Resources Control Board, does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a special meeting of the State Water Resources Control Board held on January 6, 1977.

Original signed by
Bill B. Dendy
Executive Officer
State Water Resources Control Board

**STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
RESOLUTION NO. 88-63**

ADOPTION OF POLICY ENTITLED "SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER"

WHEREAS:

1. California Water Code Section 13140 provides that the State Board shall formulate and adopt State Policy for Water Quality Control; and,
2. California Water Code Section 13240 provides that Water Quality Control Plans "shall conform" to any State Policy for Water Quality Control; and,
3. The Regional Boards can conform the Water Quality Control Plans to this policy by amending the plans to incorporate the policy; and,
4. The State Board must approve any conforming amendments pursuant to Water Code Section 13245; and,
5. "Sources of drinking water" shall be defined in Water Quality Control Plans as those water bodies with beneficial uses designated as suitable, or potentially suitable, for municipal or domestic water supply (MUN); and,
6. The Water Quality Control Plans do not provide sufficient detail in the description of water bodies designated MUN to judge clearly what is, or is not, a source of drinking water for various purposes.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

All surface and ground waters of the state are considered to be suitable, or potentially suitable, for municipal or domestic water supply and should be so designated by the Regional Boards ¹ with the exception of:

1. Surface and ground waters where:
 - a. The total dissolved solids (TDS) exceed 3,000 mg/L (5,000 uS/cm, electrical conductivity) and it is not reasonably expected by Regional Boards to supply a public water system, or
 - b. There is contamination, either by natural processes or by human activity (unrelated to a specific pollution incident), that cannot reasonably be treated for domestic use using either Best Management Practices or best economically achievable treatment practices, or
 - c. The water source does not provide sufficient water to supply a single well capable of producing an average sustained yield of 200 gallons per day.
2. Surface waters where:
 - a. The water is in systems designed or modified to collect or treat municipal or industrial wastewaters, process waters, mining wastewaters, or storm water runoff, provided that the discharge from such systems is monitored to assure compliance with all relevant water quality objectives as required by the Regional Boards; or,
 - b. The water is in systems designed or modified for the primary purpose of conveying or holding agricultural drainage waters, provided that the discharge from such systems is monitored to assure compliance with all relevant water quality objectives as required by the Regional Boards.
3. Ground water where:

The aquifer is regulated as a geothermal energy producing source or has been exempted administratively pursuant to 40 Code of Federal Regulations, Section 146.4 for the purpose of underground injection of fluids associated with the production of hydrocarbon or geothermal energy, provided that these fluids do not constitute a hazardous waste under 40 CFR, Section 261.3.

4. Regional Board Authority to Amend Use Designations:

Any body of water which has a current specific designation previously assigned to it by a Regional Board in Water Quality Control Plans may retain that designation at the Regional Board's discretion. Where a body of water is not currently designated as MUN but, in the opinion of a Regional Board, is presently or potentially suitable for MUN, the Regional Board shall include MUN in the beneficial use designation.

The Regional Boards shall also assure that the beneficial uses of municipal and domestic supply are designated for protection wherever those uses are presently being attained, and assure that any changes in beneficial use designations for waters of the State are consistent with all applicable regulations adopted by the Environmental Protection Agency.

The Regional Boards shall review and revise the Water Quality Control Plans to incorporate this policy.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned, Administrative Assistant to the Board, does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a policy duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the State Water Resources Control Board held on May 19, 1988.

Original signed by
Maureen Marche
Administrative Assistant to the Board

¹ This policy does not affect any determination of what is a potential source of drinking water for the limited purposes of maintaining a surface impoundment after June 30, 1988, pursuant to Section 25208.4 of the Health and Safety Code.